

53 Admitted False Flag Attacks

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Not Theory ... Admitted Fact

There are many documented false flag attacks, where a government carries out a terror attack ... and then falsely blames its enemy for political purposes.

In the following 42 instances, officials in the government which carried out the attack (or seriously proposed an attack) *admits* to it, either orally or in writing:

(1) Japanese troops set off a small explosion on a train track in 1931, and falsely blamed it on China in order to justify an invasion of Manchuria. This is [known as](#) the "Mukden Incident" or the "Manchurian Incident". The Tokyo International Military Tribunal [found](#): "Several of the participators in the plan, including Hashimoto [a high-ranking Japanese army officer], *have on various occasions admitted* their part in the plot and have stated that the object of the 'Incident' was to afford an excuse for the occupation of Manchuria by the Kwantung Army" And [see this](#).

(2) A major with the Nazi SS [admitted](#) at the Nuremberg trials that – under orders from the chief of the Gestapo – he and some other Nazi operatives faked attacks on their own people and resources which they blamed on the Poles, to justify the invasion of Poland.

(3) Nazi general Franz Halder also testified at the Nuremberg trials that Nazi leader Hermann Goering [admitted](#) to setting fire to the German parliament building in 1933, and then falsely blaming the communists for the arson.

(4) Soviet leader Nikita Khrushchev [admitted](#) in writing that the Soviet Union's Red Army shelled the Russian village of Mainila in 1939 – while blaming the attack on Finland – as a basis for launching the "Winter War" against Finland. Russian president Boris Yeltsin [agreed](#) that Russia had been the aggressor in the Winter War.

(5) The Russian Parliament, current Russian president Putin and former Soviet leader Gorbachev all [admit](#) that Soviet leader Joseph Stalin ordered his secret police to execute 22,000 Polish army officers and civilians in 1940, and falsely blame it on the Nazis.

(6) The British government [admits](#) that – between 1946 and 1948 – it bombed 5 ships carrying Jews attempting to flee the Holocaust to seek safety in Palestine, set up a fake group called "Defenders of Arab Palestine", and then had the psuedo-group falsely claim responsibility for the bombings (and see [this](#), [this](#) and [this](#)).

(7) Israel [admits](#) that in 1954, an Israeli terrorist cell operating in Egypt planted bombs in several buildings, including U.S. diplomatic facilities, then left behind "evidence" implicating the Arabs as the culprits (one of the bombs detonated prematurely, allowing the Egyptians to identify the bombers, and several of the Israelis later confessed) (and see [this](#) and [this](#)).

(8) The CIA [admits](#) that it hired Iranians in the 1950's to pose as Communists and stage bombings in Iran in order to turn the country against its democratically-elected prime minister.

(9) The Turkish Prime Minister [admitted](#) that the Turkish government carried out the 1955 bombing on a Turkish consulate in Greece – also damaging the nearby birthplace of the founder of modern Turkey – and blamed it on Greece, for the purpose of inciting and justifying anti-Greek violence.

(10) The British Prime Minister [admitted](#) to his defense secretary that he and American president Dwight Eisenhower approved a plan in 1957 to carry out attacks in Syria and blame it on the Syrian government as a way to effect regime change.

(11-21) The former Italian Prime Minister, an Italian judge, and the [former head of Italian counterintelligence](#) admit that [NATO, with the help of the Pentagon and CIA, carried out terror bombings in Italy and other European countries in the 1950s and blamed the communists, in order to rally people's support for their governments in Europe in their fight against communism](#). As one participant in this formerly-secret program stated: "[You had to attack civilians, people, women, children, innocent people, unknown people far removed from any political game. The reason was quite simple. They were supposed to force these people, the Italian public, to turn to the state to ask for greater security](#)" (and see [this](#)) (Italy and other European countries subject to the terror campaign had joined NATO before the bombings occurred). And watch [this BBC special](#). They also allegedly carried out terror attacks in [France, Belgium, Denmark, Germany, Greece, the Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, the UK](#), and other countries. False flag attacks carried out pursuant to this program include – by way of example only – the [murder of the Turkish Prime Minister \(1960\), bombings in Portugal \(1966\), the Piazza Fontana massacre in Italy \(1969\), terror attacks in Turkey \(1971\), the Peteano bombing in Italy \(1972\), shootings in Brescia, Italy and a bombing on an Italian train \(1974\), shootings in Istanbul, Turkey \(1977\), the Atocha massacre in Madrid, Spain \(1977\), the abduction and murder of the Italian Prime Minister \(1978\), the bombing of the Bologna railway station in Italy \(1980\), and shooting and killing 28 shoppers in Brabant county, Belgium \(1985\)](#).

(22) In 1960, American Senator George Smathers [suggested](#) that the U.S. launch "a false attack made on Guantanamo Bay which would give us the excuse of actually fomenting a fight which would then give us the excuse to go in and [overthrow Castro]".

(23) Official State Department documents show that, in 1961, the head of the Joint Chiefs and other high-level officials [discussed](#) blowing up a consulate in the Dominican Republic in order to justify an invasion of that country. The plans were not carried out, but they were all discussed as serious proposals.

(24) As admitted by the U.S. government, recently declassified documents show that in 1962, the American Joint Chiefs of Staff signed off on a plan to **blow up AMERICAN airplanes** (using an elaborate plan involving the switching of airplanes), and also to

commit terrorist acts on American soil, and then to blame it on the Cubans in order to justify an invasion of Cuba. See the following [ABC news report](#); [the official documents](#); and watch [this interview](#) with the former Washington Investigative Producer for ABC's World News Tonight with Peter Jennings.

(25) In 1963, the U.S. Department of Defense wrote a paper [promoting](#) attacks on nations within the Organization of American States – such as Trinidad-Tobago or Jamaica – and then falsely blaming them on Cuba.

(26) The U.S. Department of Defense even [suggested](#) covertly paying a person in the Castro government to attack the United States: “The only area remaining for consideration then would be to bribe one of Castro’s subordinate commanders to initiate an attack on Guantanamo.”

(27) The NSA [admits](#) that it [lied](#) about what really happened in the [Gulf of Tonkin incident](#) in 1964 ... manipulating data to make it look like North Vietnamese boats fired on a U.S. ship so as to create a false justification for the Vietnam war.

(28) A U.S. Congressional committee [admitted](#) that – as part of its “Cointelpro” campaign – the FBI had used many provocateurs in the 1950s through 1970s to carry out violent acts and falsely blame them on political activists.

(29) A [top](#) Turkish general [admitted](#) that Turkish forces burned down a mosque on Cyprus in the 1970s and blamed it on their enemy. He [explained](#): “In Special War, certain *acts of sabotage are staged and blamed on the enemy* to increase public resistance. We did this on Cyprus; we even burnt down a mosque.” In response to the surprised correspondent’s incredulous look the general said, “I am giving an example”.

(30) The German government [admitted](#) (and [see this](#)) that, in 1978, the German secret service detonated a bomb in the outer wall of a prison and planted “escape tools” on a prisoner – a member of the Red Army Faction – which the secret service wished to frame the bombing on.

(31) A Mossad agent [admits](#) that, in 1984, Mossad planted a radio transmitter in Gaddafi’s compound in Tripoli, Libya which broadcast fake terrorist transmissions recorded by Mossad, in order to frame Gaddafi as a terrorist supporter. Ronald Reagan bombed Libya immediately thereafter.

(32) The South African Truth and Reconciliation Council [found](#) that, in 1989, the Civil Cooperation Bureau (a covert branch of the South African Defense Force) approached an explosives expert and asked him “to participate in an operation aimed at discrediting the ANC [the African National Congress] by bombing the police vehicle of the investigating officer into the murder incident”, thus framing the ANC for the bombing.

(33) An Algerian diplomat and several officers in the Algerian army [admit](#) that, in the 1990s, the Algerian army frequently massacred Algerian civilians and then blamed Islamic militants for the killings (and see [this video](#); and Agence France-Presse, 9/27/2002, French Court Dismisses Algerian Defamation Suit Against Author).

(34) The United States Army’s 1994 publication *Special Forces Foreign Internal Defense Tactics Techniques and Procedures for Special Forces* – updated in 2004 – [recommends](#) employing terrorists and using false flag operations to destabilize leftist regimes in Latin America. False flag terrorist attacks were carried out in Latin America and other regions as part of the CIA’s “[Dirty Wars](#)”. And [see this](#).

(35) An Indonesian fact-finding team investigated violent riots which occurred in 1998, and determined that “[elements of the military had been involved in the riots, some of which were deliberately provoked](#)”.

(36) Senior Russian Senior military and intelligence officers [admit](#) that the KGB blew up Russian apartment buildings in 1999 and falsely blamed it on Chechens, in order to justify an invasion of Chechnya (and see [this report](#) and [this discussion](#)).

(37) According to the [Washington Post](#), Indonesian police admit that the Indonesian military killed American teachers in Papua in 2002 and blamed the murders on a Papuan separatist group in order to get that group listed as a terrorist organization.

(38) The well-respected former Indonesian president also [admits](#) that the government probably had a role in the Bali bombings.

(39) As reported by [BBC](#), the [New York Times](#), and [Associated Press](#), Macedonian officials admit that the government murdered 7 innocent immigrants in cold blood and pretended that they were Al Qaeda soldiers attempting to assassinate Macedonian police, in order to join the “war on terror”.

(40) Senior police officials in Genoa, Italy [admitted](#) that – in July 2001, at the G8 summit in Genoa – planted two Molotov cocktails and faked the stabbing of a police officer, in order to justify a [violent crackdown](#) against protesters.

(41) The U.S. [falsely blamed Iraq](#) for playing a role in the 9/11 attacks – as shown by a [memo from the defense secretary](#) – as one of the [main justifications](#) for launching the Iraq war. Even after the 9/11 Commission [admitted](#) that there was no connection, Dick Cheney [said](#) that the evidence is “overwhelming” that al Qaeda had a relationship with Saddam Hussein’s regime, that Cheney “probably” had information unavailable to the Commission, and that the media was not ‘doing their homework’ in reporting such ties. Top U.S. government officials now [admit](#) that the Iraq war was really launched for oil ... not 9/11 or weapons of mass destruction. Despite previous “lone wolf” claims, many U.S. government officials now [say](#) that 9/11 was state-sponsored terror; but Iraq was *not* the state which backed the hijackers. (Many U.S. officials have [alleged](#) that 9/11 was a false flag operation by rogue elements of the U.S. government.)

(42) Although the FBI now admits that the 2001 anthrax attacks were carried out by one or more U.S. government scientists, a senior FBI official says that the FBI was actually [told to blame the Anthrax attacks on Al Qaeda by White House officials](#) (remember what the anthrax letters [looked like](#)). Government officials also confirm that the white House [tried to link the anthrax to Iraq](#) as a justification for regime change in that country.

(43) Former Department of Justice lawyer John Yoo [suggested](#) in 2005 that the US should go on the offensive against al-Qaeda, having “our intelligence agencies create a false terrorist organization. It could have its own websites, recruitment centers, training camps, and fundraising operations. It could launch fake terrorist operations and claim credit for real terrorist strikes, helping to sow confusion within al-Qaeda’s ranks, causing operatives to doubt others’ identities and to question the validity of communications.”

(44) United Press International [reported](#) in June 2005:

U.S. intelligence officers are reporting that some of the insurgents in Iraq are using recent-model Beretta 92 pistols, but the pistols seem to have had their serial numbers erased. The numbers do not appear to have been physically removed; the pistols seem to have come off a production line without any serial numbers. Analysts suggest the lack of serial numbers indicates that the weapons were intended for intelligence operations or terrorist cells with substantial government backing. Analysts speculate that these guns are probably from either Mossad or the CIA. Analysts speculate that agent provocateurs may be using the untraceable weapons even as U.S. authorities use insurgent attacks against civilians as evidence of the illegitimacy of the resistance.

(45) Undercover Israeli soldiers [admitted](#) in 2005 to throwing stones at other Israeli soldiers so they could blame it on Palestinians, as an excuse to crack down on peaceful protests by the Palestinians.

(46) Quebec police [admitted](#) that, in 2007, thugs carrying rocks to a peaceful protest were actually undercover Quebec police officers (and [see this](#)).

(47) At the G20 protests in London in 2009, a British member of parliament [saw](#) plain clothes police officers attempting to incite the crowd to violence.

(48) Egyptian politicians [admitted](#) (and [see this](#)) that government employees looted priceless museum artifacts in 2011 to try to discredit the protesters.

(49) A Colombian army colonel has [admitted](#) that his unit murdered 57 civilians, then dressed them in uniforms and claimed they were rebels killed in combat.

(50) The highly-respected writer for the Telegraph Ambrose Evans-Pritchard says that the head of Saudi intelligence – Prince Bandar – recently [admitted](#) that the Saudi government controls “Chechen” terrorists.

(51) High-level American sources [admitted](#) that the Turkish government – a fellow NATO country – carried out the chemical weapons attacks blamed on the Syrian government; and high-ranking Turkish government [admitted](#) on tape plans to carry out attacks and blame it on the Syrian government.

(52) The former Ukrainian security chief [admits](#) that the sniper attacks which started the Ukrainian coup were carried out in order to frame others.

(53) Britain’s spy agency has [admitted](#) (and [see this](#)) that it carries out “digital false flag” attacks on targets, [framing people](#) by writing offensive or unlawful material ... and blaming it on the target.

So Common ... There’s a Name for It

The use of the bully’s trick is so common that it was given a name hundreds of years ago.

“False flag terrorism” is defined as a government attacking its own people, then blaming others in order to justify going to war against the people it blames. Or as Wikipedia [defines it](#):

False flag operations are covert operations conducted by governments, corporations, or other organizations, which are designed to appear as if they are being carried out by other entities. The name is derived from the military concept of flying false colors; that is, flying the flag of a country other than one’s own. False flag operations are not limited to war and counter-insurgency operations, and have been used in peace-time; for example, during Italy’s strategy of tension.

The term comes from the old days of wooden ships, when one ship would hang the flag of its enemy before attacking another ship. Because the enemy’s flag, instead of the flag of the real country of the attacking ship, was hung, it was called a “false flag” attack.

Indeed, this concept is so well-accepted that rules of engagement for [naval](#), [air](#) and [land](#) warfare all prohibit false flag attacks.

Leaders Throughout History Have Acknowledged False Flags

Leaders throughout history have acknowledged the danger of false flags:

“A history of false flag attacks used to manipulate the minds of the people! “In individuals, insanity is rare; but in groups, parties, nations, and epochs it is the rule.”

— Friedrich Nietzsche

“Terrorism is the best political weapon for nothing drives people harder than a fear of sudden death”.

— Adolph Hitler

“Why of course the people don’t want war ... But after all it is the leaders of the country who determine the policy, and it is always a simple matter to drag the people along, whether it is a democracy, or a fascist dictatorship, or a parliament, or a communist dictatorship ... Voice or no voice, the people can always be brought to the bidding of the leaders. That is easy. All you have to do is to tell them they are being attacked, and denounce the pacifists for lack of patriotism and exposing the country to danger. It works the same in any country.”

— Hermann Goering, Nazi leader.

“The easiest way to gain control of a population is to carry out acts of terror. [The public] will clamor for such laws if their personal security is threatened”.

— Josef Stalin

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